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Algeria	6,070 Drs.	Iraq	15,120 Dinar
America	19.5	Iran	4,200 Rials
Argentina	0.650 Drs.	Italy	4,200 Lira
Australia	40 A.D.	Japan	450 Yen
Belgium	5.85 B.F.	Kenya	540 Shillings
Canada	C\$1.10	Kuwait	500 Dinar
China	1.50 Yuan	Lebanon	1,045 Lira
Denmark	7.00 Dkr.	Liberia	1,000 Dollars
Egypt	7.00 P.	Madagascar	1,000 Ariary
Finland	0.657 M.	Malta	1,000 Lira
France	2.20 Francs	Montenegro	100 Dinars
Germany	5.50 D.	Myanmar	1,000 Kyat
Greece	0.50 P.	Nicaragua	1,500 Cordobas
Iceland	1.50 Dr.	U.S.A.	1,000 Dollars
Ireland	1.15 P.	Netherlands	250 P.
Iraq	100 P.	U.S.S.R.	100 R.
Iran	1,000 P.	Turkey	1,000 Lira
Iraq	1,000 P.	Tunisia	1,000 Dinar
Iraq	1,000 P.	U.S.S.R.	1,000 Rubles
Iraq	1,000 P.	Yugoslavia	100 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Brussels Requests \$2 Billion to Plug 1984 EC Budget

United Press International

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive commission asked the 10 member states Wednesday for a four-year loan of nearly \$2 billion to cover a gap in the 1984 budget.

The commission's vice president in charge of budget control, Christopher Tugendhat, said that if the request was not approved, "the execution of common policies all member states gave their assent to would be jeopardized."

"I think the continued execution of our common policies is not only in the interest of the community but also in the interest of all the member states," Mr. Tugendhat said at a news conference.

Mr. Tugendhat said expenditure would exceed the budget in 1984 by \$2.32 billion.

More than \$1.8 billion will go to agriculture, he said. The package of farm prices and reforms approved late last month by agriculture ministers cut farm spending by less than the commission had proposed.

More money will also be needed for nonagricultural spending, he said, and a shortfall is expected in receipts from levies on farm imports from nonmember states.

But the commission believes that rigorous budget management, a delay in certain payments and the use of some credits carried over from 1983 could reduce the budget gap, Mr. Tugendhat said.

The proposal sent by the commission to the EC's council of ministers asked for a \$1.98-billion loan at market rates from central banks, to be paid back in eight semiannual installments.

The proposal has to be approved unanimously by the council of min-

isters. Mr. Tugendhat refused to speculate on the consequences of a possible rejection.

"We will cross that bridge when we get there," he said. "I hope we will never come to it. All member states have an interest in the carrying out of the agricultural decisions, for instance."

The EC budget is financed by duties and levies on imports of manufactured products and farm goods from nonmember states, and up to 1 percent of the value-added tax levied in member states.

The commission has proposed to increase the VAT ceiling to 2 percent. But the move would have no effect before 1986 because it must be ratified by the parliaments of all EC member states.

Britain has made it clear that it

will not approve any increase in the community's budget revenue unless a long-term settlement is found to reduce its own contributions, which it says are out of proportion to its relative wealth.

### EC Unemployment Grows

Unemployment in the EC continued to grow on a seasonally adjusted basis last month, Reuters reported from Brussels.

The number of jobless in member states apart from Greece, which computes its figures differently, fell by 2.3 percent for men and 1.3 percent for women in March, as more job opportunities opened up with the end of winter, the EC statistics office said.

But the underlying trend after adjustments for such seasonal factors continued to rise slightly, the figures show, with unemployment in France increasing by 2.3 percent, in West Germany by 1.1 percent and in Britain by 0.4 percent.

## Caucus System Is Seen Beneficial to Mondale

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Democrats are choosing delegates to their national convention in July by two means — caucuses and primary elections — and the difference between them takes on considerable importance in the current phase of the presidential nominating season.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who is far behind Walter F. Mondale in the delegate count, needs victories in upcoming contests. But the Missouri showdown, held Wednesday, and the Texas one, scheduled for May 5, are both caucuses.

Mr. Hart says the West should be his turf, but the caucus system there clearly favors Mr. Mondale. Mr. Hart's campaign officials in Missouri say they will do well to capture more than a third of the delegates there.

"The whole point of the caucus process is to exclude the average voter," says Lorrie Lorch, Mr. Hart's coordinator in western Missouri.

[The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, campaigning Tuesday in St. Louis, also attacked the system. The Associated Press reported, "There is something inherently undemocratic and inconsistent about the caucus arrangement," he said.]

The caucus system is a process devised and dominated by political insiders and this year it is particularly strong. Thirty-one states will pick 1,460 delegates — 37 percent of the total — to the Democratic National Convention by caucus, up from 25 in 1980.

Depending on one's perspective, and to some extent on the calendar and local custom, caucuses can be town meetings where interested citi-

zens engage their neighbors in earnest debate, or they can be boys-in-the-backroom affairs that do violence to everything from citizen participation to the principle of one man, one vote.

The Iowa precinct caucuses are a good example of the more benign model. Iowans are such old hands that they turn out to caucus in greater percentages than some state electorates turn out for primary elections. This year, 85,000 Iowa Democrats caucused, 16 percent of those eligible.

Missouri, by contrast, attracted fewer than 12,000 voters to its 1980 Democratic caucuses, a meager four-tenths of one percent of those eligible. This year, with some drama still left in the Democratic contest, party leaders think that the turnout Wednesday will be at least double that and perhaps much more.

Still, the Hart forces are convinced that ordinary voters are intimidated by the caucuses. At a strategy meeting Monday night, Ms. Lorch urged ward coordinators to telephone prospective caucus-goers beforehand.

"Call them up," she said, "and tell them that you'll take care of them Wednesday night, that you'll be there to explain how it all works, that you'll walk them through it."

"Yeah, but who's going to lead us?" a coordinator mused from the back of the room, to laughs all around.

The question points up the inexperience of the Hart troops. Karl Zobrist, a lawyer who has been leading the Kansas City organizing effort, says he is "looking for the caucuses like a kid going to his first birthday party. I've never been to one before." Mr. Zobrist said the key to getting new people to go to caucuses is "doing it in the way Amway does. You call 10 of your friends, they each call 10 of their friends and so on."

In Kansas City, it is estimated that more than a third of all caucus-goers will be union members. A good chunk of the others will be members of the city's political clubs.

Freedom Incorporated, the club that covers the city's black wards, has been rallying the troops for Mr. Jackson with evangelical fervor. For most of the other clubs, it is a cut-and-dried political exercise.

"The clubs have got their own agenda — to get their people elected as delegates," said Russ Welch, a Mondale organizer. "If one of your club members is a national delegate, that's currency; that means that during the next local race, you get taken more seriously."

In caucus states, getting out the vote is only half the battle. The caucuses themselves tend to be animated, confusing and sometimes unruly events that demand a mastery of two fundamental old skills: persuasion and pocket calculators.

The guiding principle in each caucus is proportional representation based on one attendee, one vote. But exceptions and comin-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Diplomatic Conventions Put Limit on U.K. Police Action

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — International law dictates broad immunity for accredited diplomats and makes embassy grounds inviolable, limiting Britain's ability to act against those responsible for the shooting Tuesday of Libya's embassy in London.

Experts said that even a murder suspect who enjoys diplomatic status would be immune from criminal prosecution, and that the British police would ordinarily be barred from entering the embassy, known as the People's Bureau, without Libyan consent.

On the other hand, experts said, Britain could expel any or all Libyan diplomats

from its territory and close the embassy, if it chose, and could prosecute any suspect who does not have diplomatic immunity.

In addition, the fact that the Libyan embassy in London was taken over and its accredited diplomats ejected by revolutionary students in February, without formal notification to the British authorities, could cast doubt on whether those now occupying the embassy were entitled to diplomatic immunity.

The international rules of diplomatic immunity are codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

The convention confers broad immunity from criminal prosecution on accredited diplomats and bars host countries and

their law enforcement officials from entering embassy grounds without consent.

According to William T. Lake, a Washington lawyer who was deputy legal adviser to the State Department during the Iranian hostage crisis:

"The reason for the immunity rules is that one can always allege criminal activity and use that as an excuse to hold or harass diplomats, and to prevent that the diplomatic convention prescribed a broad rule that the most you can demand is that they leave."

"I think the British can demand an explanation," Mr. Lake said, "and attempt to find out whether the person who fired the shots has diplomatic immunity."

Mr. Lake noted that Iran's government had sought to justify occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and holding American diplomats prisoner in 1979 by asserting that the embassy was a "nest of spies."

On May 24, 1980, the International Court of Justice at The Hague ordered the immediate release of all Americans from Iran and said international law barred Iran from putting them on trial for espionage. Iran defied the order and held U.S. diplomats hostage until January 1981.

Eric Stein, an international law professor at the University of Michigan, said: "It's fairly established that the British police cannot go into the embassy without the consent of the ambassador."

## Bush Details U.S. Proposal On Chemicals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Vice President George Bush presented a new U.S. proposal for banning chemical weapons to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament on Wednesday and said the United States was "willing to pay the price" by allowing inspections on short notice to verify compliance.

Addressing the 40-nation conference, Mr. Bush said the verification provisions of the draft were "indispensable to an effective treaty" to eliminate "the possibility of chemical warfare forever."

The main article of the draft spells out what Mr. Bush called an "open invitation" verification proposal under which the United States and other countries would agree to open for international inspection on short notice all of its

chemical weapons. The proposal also calls for a ban on chemical weapons and a freeze on their production and stockpiling. It also calls for a ban on the use of chemical weapons in international conflicts and a ban on their use in internal conflicts.

Vice President George Bush gestured to Viktor L. Issraelyan, the Soviet Union's delegate, during his speech

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Mexico's Labor Movement Balks at de la Madrid's Policy

Price Increases for Gasoline, Food Bring Complaints From Government's Prime Backers

By Juan M. Vasquez

Los Angeles Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's organized labor movement, long a base of support for the government, is showing increasing signs of dissatisfaction with the austerity policies of President Miguel de la Madrid.

The latest expressions of concern resulted from increases that pushed up the price of gasoline by one-third, just as millions of Mexicans were beginning their Holy Week vacations.

The price of regular gasoline was raised to 92 cents a gallon (about 24 cents a liter) and the price of higher-octane gasoline to about \$1.24 a gallon.

At the same time, the price of eggs was raised by 40 percent to 80 cents a kilogram (about 36 cents a pound).

Coming immediately after a government edict that increased the price of milk to \$1.33 a gallon (35 cents a liter) — a level well beyond the reach of many Mexicans — the latest increases brought complaints from labor leaders.

Fidel Velazquez, the secretary-general of Mexico's largest union, the Confederation of

Mexican Workers, denounced the government for taking food out of the mouths of workers.

"The problem is that we are eating less," said Mr. Velazquez, a former milkman who has led the Mexican labor movement since the 1940s. "There are foods in the market but there is no money to buy them. This can have grave, very grave, social consequences because the people cannot go on resisting hunger forever."

The confederation is one of the three branches of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party. Mr. Velazquez's unquestioned leadership of organized labor in its support of President Miguel de la Madrid.

When the government announced that inflation for the first quarter of 1984 had reached 16.8 percent, Mr. Velazquez asserted that the government was lying and that the

real inflation figure for the first three months was 40 percent.

On the weekend, his confederation held a two-day meeting of union leaders who hold government office. The principal item of business was a proposed reform of the party.

A document circulated by Mr. Velazquez urged the party to demonstrate that it remains loyal to its principles as "a party of workers."

In his closing speech to the convention, he warned the government that the support of the labor union movement should not be taken for granted.

"We are not political robots who can be programmed to say whatever is convenient," Mr. Velazquez said.

Disputes between organized labor and the government are considered normal from time to time, but the current disagreement is more serious than usual because workers have lost significant purchasing power in the past two years and there are definite signs that there will be further price increases.

The government's policies are based on the need to withdraw subsidies from Mexican products to reduce the federal budget

and meet guidelines drawn up by the International Monetary Fund and Mexico's foreign creditors. Such a policy, however, means a transformation in a domestic market that has grown accustomed to government subsidies.

As labor leaders were protesting price increases, the president of the National Chamber of Sugar and Alcohol Industries, Pablo Machado Llosas, announced that unless the government comes up with a promised \$62.8 million in additional subsidies this year the price of sugar will increase 50 percent.

All soft drinks and other sugar products in Mexico are sold below cost because of the government's traditional subsidy.

■ Mexican Official in Washington

Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor of Mexico met Tuesday with top U.S. officials, the Washington Post reported.

Mr. Sepulveda repeated his assertion that the mining of Nicaraguan ports is a "counterproductive act," but a senior U.S. official said both countries were determined not to permit disputes about Central America to harm cooperation in other fields.

## Gandhi, Son Curb Travel After Threats

The Associated Press

## Gemayel Sets Talks Today With Assad

**Syrian Invitation Comes Amid Signs of Progress**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Presidents Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and Hafez al-Assad of Syria have agreed to meet Thursday to discuss possible political and security measures in Lebanon, it was announced Wednesday.

Meanwhile, opposition sources said that Mr. Gemayel and the Moslem opposition had agreed on a broad outline of political changes.

Official and militia sources said they expected the militias and the Lebanese Army to begin pulling their forces back on Thursday or Friday from the Green Line, which divides the city into Moslem and Christian sectors.

As a preliminary step, French and Lebanese observers moved Tuesday night into two vacant buildings, one on each side of the line, that have views of the battle zone.

In a related development at the United Nations, Security Council members failed again Wednesday to agree on a resolution to extend the mandate of the UN force in Lebanon, officials said. Lebanon wants a six-month extension for the 5,700-man force, which has been on duty since 1978.

Syria made its invitation to Mr. Gemayel on Tuesday night. On Wednesday, Lebanese state television said that Mr. Gemayel would go to Damascus on Thursday. Their previous summit, in early March, led to factional talks later that month in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Political analysts in Beirut said that a question in any new discussions of political changes would be whether Lebanon's Christian leaders agree to a reduction in the powers of the president who is traditionally Christian.

Suleiman Franjieh, a Christian leader and a former president, opposed such a step at the conference in Lausanne, but he now appears to have changed his stance. On Tuesday, he said Mr. Gemayel would soon be able to form a government of national unity. (Reuters, UPI)



INDEPENDENCE DAY — President Hafez al-Assad arrives to inaugurate a new building for the press in Damascus. The ceremony was one of several held to commemorate Syria's independence in April 1946, after a 26-year mandate by France.

## Bush Gives U.S. Proposal for Ban On Chemical Weapons, Inspections

(Continued from Page 1)  
military or government-owned and government-controlled facilities."

The proposal said consent to a special inspection must be given on 24 hours' notice.

Viktor L. Issraelyan, Moscow's ambassador to the conference, said the Soviet Union would study the treaty, but in his brief address after Mr. Bush spoke he seemed to link progress on a chemical weapons ban to suspended U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range and long-range missiles and other arms pacts.

"Verification is impossible without an appropriate agreement on limiting the arms race and disarmament," he said. "Disarmament is hardly probable without control, and likewise, there cannot be control without disarmament."

Mr. Bush repeated U.S. offers to resume the missile-control talks, suspended by the Soviet Union in November after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

The U.S. proposal was made amid reports that Iraq used chemi-

cal weapons in its war with Iran and Soviet denials of U.S. charges that its troops used chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The Iraqis have denied they used the weapons.

On Tuesday, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said the Soviet Union "firmly objects to the dishonest game being played with regard to the banning of the chemical weapons."

"The latest statements by Wash-

ington hint at such unworthy ma-

### Moscow Alleges U.S. Chemical Use

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda accused the United States on Wednesday of using biological weapons in Cuba, Pakistan and India in the past 13 years.

It said that the United States "develops, produces and uses in the CIA's clandestine operations microorganisms causing terrible diseases, the death of people, animals and plants." For example, Krasnaya Zvezda said, in 1971, African Swine Fever appeared in Cuba, where it had never been observed before, and killed 40,300 pigs.

In the spring of 1981, Krasnaya Zvezda said, "a large-scale epidemic of hemorrhagic dengue fever strangely broke out in Cuba. It affected 344,200 Cubans, 156 of whom, including 99 children, died." The newspaper said, "It was deliberately brought into Cuba, but neither from Central America, Caribbean nor African countries, as American propaganda was persistently alleging."

nevers," Mr. Gromyko said after arriving in Hungary for a meeting of Warsaw Pact nations.

In his 1985 budget, Mr. Reagan is seeking \$105 million for chemical weapons.

The main points of the U.S. proposal:

• Parties must "undertake not to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer chemical weapons."

• On-site inspections would be authorized, and each party must consent on 24 hours' notice to a special inspection of sites and of any military or government-owned or government-controlled location or facility.

• Chemical weapons are defined as "all types of lethal and incapacitating chemicals and their precursors" (chemicals used to make toxic chemicals for weapons), excluding chemicals used for peaceful purposes in industry, agriculture, research, medicine, domestic law enforcement and the like.

• Parties must declare within 30 days all chemical weapons stocks, production facilities and past transfers, with destruction of stocks and production facilities to begin within one year and be completed within 10 years after the treaty comes into force.

• A consultative committee would be established to oversee the convention and "conduct mandatory on-site verification of chemical weapons stocks, of production facilities, and of destruction of stocks and facilities."

• There would be provision for "fact-finding activities related to resolving compliance issues."

(AP, UPI)

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"The latest statements by Wash-

ington hint at such unworthy ma-

## Mugabe Says He'll Seek Mandate for One-Party State in Zimbabwe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe marked the fourth anniversary of its independence Wednesday with a renewed pledge by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to pursue his goal of a one-party state and with an expression of concern by a Roman Catholic commission over Mr. Mugabe's criticism of Catholic bishops.

"I trust that some way will be found, after a popular verdict has been given in favor of a one-party state, to translate the people's wish into a constitutional reality," Mr. Mugabe said in an address to the nation Tuesday.

Mr. Mugabe, who led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe in April 1980, after fighting a seven-year guerrilla war, said he would seek a mandate for a one-party state at his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union's second annual congress in August.

Zimbabwe's first elections since independence are to be held before February next year.

Mr. Mugabe said his government was trying to ensure peace by using "every measure possible to crush" dissidents loyal to his rival, the former guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo.

"And when we do this, let there be no outcry," he said, referring to accusations by Catholic bishops in the country of government atroc-

ities against civilians in Matabeleland, the southwestern province that is Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold.

Mr. Mugabe, himself a Roman Catholic, accused the bishops Monday of siding with Mr. Nkomo and worshiping him instead of the "real God," in response to a report commissioned by Bishop Henry Karlen in Matabeleland. The report described government atrocities in the region during a two-month hunt for supporters of Mr. Nkomo.

The Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe said in a statement Wednesday it was astonished by Mr. Mugabe's remarks. "It should be clear to everybody," it said, "that neither the Catholic bishops nor the clergy has ever been involved in party politics."

Referring to Bishop Karlen, the statement said the attack "casts doubt on the integrity of the bishop of Bulawayo and on the ability of his fellow bishops to make an unbiased assessment of the situation."

It continued: "The Catholic bishops' conference and the commission are concerned only with protecting innocent people against brutality, the violation of their human rights and starvation."

The independence anniversary was marked by military parades, tribal drumming and dancing, football matches and parties. (AP, UPI)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kennedy Asks Deeper Meese Inquiry

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy has asked the independent counsel investigating Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to examine whether the Presidential Transition Foundation that Mr. Meese headed in 1980 and 1981 had complied with U.S. tax laws. In a letter to Jacob A. Stein, the independent counsel, Mr. Kennedy said, "I urge you to include this matter in your investigation, so that both Congress and the country may be reassured that we have all the facts."

Mr. Meese has been nominated for attorney general. Mr. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, said "new questions" were raised by an article that appeared Sunday in The New York Times regarding the Presidential Transition Foundation. The newspaper reported that the foundation raised and spent almost \$1 million from the time of President Ronald Reagan's election in November 1980 and his inauguration in January 1981, but that administration officials had refused requests for information about it.

### East Germany Jails Peace Activists

BERLIN (AP) — An East German court has sentenced a peace activist to 20 months in prison, friends of the activist in West Berlin said Wednesday.

Sylvia Goethe, 29, who was arrested Jan. 31, was sentenced Tuesday after a court in Erfurt found her guilty of passing information to "unlawful contacts" outside East Germany, they said. Her friends could not provide other details.

Meanwhile, the West German Evangelists Press Service reported that two other peace activists were given jail terms in Leipzig, East Germany, last week. Sven Thomas Wenzig was sentenced to two years and Patrice Castillo to 18 months while Mr. Castillo's wife, Anke, received a suspended 18-month sentence, the service said.

### NATO Offers Troop-Reduction Plan

VIENNA (AP) — A delegation of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance had an informal meeting with Warsaw Pact officials Wednesday to inform them of a new compromise formula toward breaking the deadlock in troop reduction talks.

The negotiations on troop reduction in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, are stalled over the number of Warsaw Pact troops stationed in the area and practical ways of monitoring cutbacks. The West says it is now outnumbered by 180,000 East bloc troops. According to Western delegates, the NATO plan, its first new proposal in about two years, offers a new method of computing personnel. It will be formally submitted to Warsaw Pact officials Thursday.

A NATO diplomat said the new method takes into consideration the areas of administration and coordination, in which NATO uses mostly civilians, while the Soviet bloc exclusively employs soldiers. In exchange, he said, the West would like to see the Soviet Union and its allies show greater readiness to agree to a reliable system of monitoring troop withdrawals.

### De Lorean Trial Opens in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Eighteen months after he was arrested by undercover agents, John Z. De Lorean went on trial Wednesday for allegedly financing a \$24-million drug deal to his doomed automobile company.

The centerpiece of the government's case is expected to be a videotape that allegedly shows Mr. De Lorean drinking a toast with the agents and calling a CBS affiliate.

The prosecution contends that Mr. De Lorean, 59, was desperately trying to raise cash to save his failing Northern Ireland-based company in June 1982 when he contacted a former neighbor and drug smuggler, James Hoffman, and expressed interest in financing a cocaine deal. Mr. De Lorean hoped that a quick profit would save the De Lorean Motor Co., prosecutors contend.

Suspect Cleared in Papal Attack Case

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — A Turk extradited from West Germany has been cleared of giving a false passport to the man who shot Pope John Paul II in May 1981, a judicial official said Wednesday.

Omier Mersan was brought to Italy on April 12 to be questioned by Judge Iarla Martella who is investigating possible conspiracy in the attempt on the pope's life. Mr. Mersan was suspected by the Italian authorities of giving a false passport to Mehmet Ali Agca, who is also a Turk, for his use prior to his arrival in Italy.

Mr. Mersan, who had been held by West German authorities investigating organized crime, was released Wednesday, the Italian news agency ANSA reported. A spokesman in the judge's office said Mr. Mersan would be turned over to the West Germans.

### Swedish Pay Pact Hurts Austerity Plan

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Swedish shop assistants have won a 11.2-percent pay raise over the next 15 months, dealing a setback to the government's austerity program.

The settlement reached Tuesday night, however, averted an overtime ban that the metalworkers' union warned it would impose starting April 24 to support the shop assistants' claims. The threatened ban by the 440,000 metalworkers would have affected the entire engineering industry, and economists said it could have had a damaging impact on exports.

The shop assistants' agreement is considered important because of its traditional impact on inflation. This time, however, employers will not be allowed to pass the cost on to consumers until 1985. Economists generally think that the government's package of anti-inflation measures has come too late to influence this year's remaining wage negotiations but could affect the 1985 round.

### U.S. Sets Up Missing-Children Center

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department announced a \$3.3-million grant Wednesday to set up a National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to help parents and law enforcement agencies prevent child exploitation and locate missing children.

"This is a dream come true," said John Walsh, who has become a national spokesman on missing children since his 6-year-old son, Adam, was abducted from a Hollywood, Florida, shopping mall and killed in 1981. The case was made into a movie, "Adam." Mr. Walsh said at a news conference that he had agreed to serve as vice chairman of the new center for a year.

Alfred S. Regney, head of the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which made the grant, said the government had poor data on missing children. "Most estimates place the number of missing children in the country at between 500,000 and two million children annually," he said.

### Shultz Hints at Anti-Terror Strikes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz declared Wednesday that purely defensive action is not an adequate response to possible terrorism. "We must think through as a society other aspects of this problem," he said, "and we're in the process of doing that."

Mr. Shultz's comments at a news conference were the most explicit warning so far that the United States is seriously considering pre-emptive strikes against what it considers sources of terrorism.

It was reported this week that President Ronald Reagan has signed a secret new directive that reportedly establishes a broad charter for "taking the offensive" against international terrorism.

### For the Record

A Turkish martial law court in the southeastern province of Diyarbakir sentenced 10 convicted Kurdish terrorists to death and two others to life imprisonment, the Anatolia news agency reported Wednesday. The other 181 defendants received prison terms ranging from three to 24 years and 103 others were acquitted, the dispatch said. (AP)

Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, said Wednesday that he would meet with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, at the United Nations in the fall for the first talks between cabinet-level officials of the two nations in six years. Relations between Japan and Vietnam have been strained since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978. (UPI)

An experimental Chinese satellite launched April 8 had been successfully positioned in geostationary orbit and was working well, the Chinese news agency reported. (Reuters)

Four Filipino policemen who admitted firing their guns in a clash with striking factory workers in a suburb of Manila on April 6 have been charged with homicide in the deaths of two strikers, the Philippines military announced Wednesday. (AP)

A Kenyan army private, James Apiny Adhiambo, who was accused of playing a leading part in an attempt to overthrow Kenya's civilian government in 1982 was imprisoned for life Wednesday by a court-martial here. Fourteen of the alleged coup leaders were sentenced to death but have not been executed and hundreds of airmen have been imprisoned for up to 25 years. (Reuters)

The U.S. space shuttle Challenger, bolted onto a custom-built 747 jumbo jet, arrived at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida from California after a one-night layover in San Antonio, Texas. United Press International reported Wednesday from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

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## Solution on Hong Kong Still Far Off, Howe Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
HONG KONG — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here Wednesday after talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing on the future of Hong Kong and said that much remained to be done before an agreement could be reached.

Earlier, the Chinese news agency said that Sir Geoffrey and Deng Xiaoping, China's principal leader, met Wednesday for 90 minutes and

"agreed on important matters" concerning the future of Hong Kong after 1997, when China plans to resume sovereignty.

But Sir Geoffrey's statement later at Hong Kong's airport reflected a comment by British diplomatic sources Tuesday that key points still had to be settled.

Sir Geoffrey said during his three-day visit that he and the Chinese spent most of their time discussing how to secure the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

The Chinese said Mr. Deng repeated China's assurances that it would make no quick changes in Hong Kong's capitalist system.

"We have repeated time and again that the present system in Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years following China's recovery of sovereignty in 1997," a spokesman quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

"The position of ours is taken in connection with China's long-term objective of realizing the 'four modernizations,'" Mr. Deng said, referring to China's drive to improve industry, agriculture, science and technology and the military with the help of foreign know-how and investment.

Sir Geoffrey also said the welfare and prosperity of Hong Kong were of prime concern to the British government.

China has set a September deadline for agreement on how Hong Kong is to be governed once Britain's 99-year lease on most of the territory expires.

British officials have stressed the importance of reaching a settlement that is satisfactory to the 5.3 million people of Hong Kong and to its business interests.

Sir Geoffrey's trip to China has lifted slightly the aura of secrecy over the 12 rounds of formal negotiations that have been held in Beijing since Mr. Deng told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in September 1982 that China would reclaim Hong Kong.

The secrecy has caused political and economic uncertainty in the colony, resulting in a huge outflow of capital.

Diplomats in Beijing said that Sir Geoffrey might make a fuller statement Friday, after consultations with local government officials and citizens groups.

(Reuters, AP)



United Press International  
FAST FOOD, SLOW EATING — Off-duty policemen in Beijing resorted to Western implements — forks — as they sampled sandwiches at China's first fast-food restaurant, the Yi Li, which opened Wednesday. Donald Duck is the logo for the restaurant, which serves hamburgers and french fries, as well as fried rice and sweet-and-sour pork.

## Poland Introduces Tighter Controls On Uncooperative Writers, Academics

By Bradley Graham  
*Washington Post Service*

WARSAW — Poland is tightening control over intellectuals amid concern about the continued relocation of academics, writers and others in professional and cultural fields to go along with government policies.

Last month, the authorities imposed stricter limits on the publication of works by dissident authors and, in a warning to Poles against publishing abroad, arrested Marek Nowakowski, a writer whose critical accounts of the martial law period circulated widely outside Poland.

Turning this month to the universities — perhaps the last places in Poland where democratic practices from the Solidarity trade union period survive — the government threatened action if campus votes unseat official favorites in coming elections of governing officers.

The minister of education has raised technical objections to recent balloting at Warsaw University, where several Solidarity activists were elected to the university senate.

Meanwhile, an intensified campaign to break up the distribution and printing networks of Poland's flourishing underground press has doubled the number of political prisoners in the first quarter of the year, according to official figures that showed 427 detained for political offenses at the end of March.

There also have been an undisclosed number of searches of the homes of priests, lawyers, journalists, writers and educators, including several staff members of the prestigious Jagiellonian University in Krakow. This comes nine months after the formal end of martial law and occurs against a backdrop of official denunciations of dissident intellectuals in the Poles.

"Culture has become a field of sharp political struggle," said Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, whose responsibilities include the academic world and the arts, last month. "In theaters, in literature and in film, one can see the struggle and clear divisions which still hold in some areas. We do not demand 100-percent agreement with us, but we cannot tolerate hostile attitudes."

Many people in Poland see the moves against dissident intellectual activities as a natural next step in a systematic crushing of the opposition by a Communist regime that has, at least for now, apparently pacified blue-collar workers and farmers.

Some sanctions were instituted with the dissolution of the writers', actors', artists' and journalists' unions and their replacement by more compliant associations. But the persistent defiance of members of these groups remains an embarrassment to the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Poland's stiff measures may be part of an effort to curry favor with

the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko. At the same time they are likely to undercut its efforts to ease strains with the West.

Some Poles think the crackdown is aimed at thwarting opposition calls for a boycott of local elections June 17. The government considers the elections a major test of its efforts to re-establish credibility and garner public support.

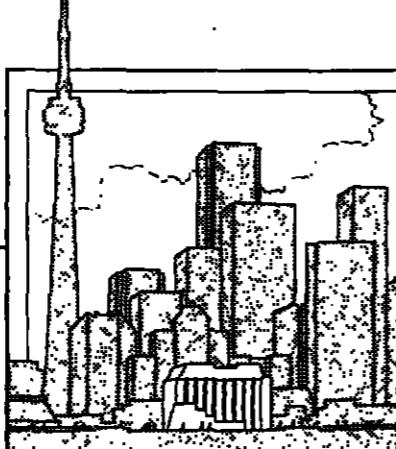
Asked to identify prominent intellectuals who have agreed to work with them, government officials can point to only a few.

"Some say it's not worthwhile to participate or collaborate because nothing will change," said Janusz Reykowski, a noted psychologist who is cooperating with the regime. "But the results of any political process depend on the involvement of those who want to shape it. I don't think things can effectively be shaped by those standing on the other side of the field."

Government officials contend that opposition activists are becoming isolated, that the majority of intellectuals have adopted a passive attitude politically and are joining in regular activities even if they maintain suspicions about the regime. But Mr. Reykowski said his involvement with the government places him in a minority among his academic colleagues, particularly the younger ones.

At the root of this attitude of the Polish intelligentsia is a sentiment that the authorities are not open to influence.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Incurious Congress

It is plain now that William Casey and his cryptic Central Intelligence briefers did not exactly do their legal duty to keep the U.S. Senate's oversight committee "fully and curiously informed" about the mines in Nicaragua's harbors. But there is a bigger mystery. Call it The Case of the Incurious Congress.

By the time those mines damaged Soviet and other ships, the legislators' embarrassment was plain. Mining harbors, in Senator Barry Goldwater's blunt words, is an act of war, and not only against Nicaragua. It provoked justifiable protests and needlessly aroused sympathy for Nicaragua abroad.

Still, the failure of intelligence in Washington cannot all be laid at Mr. Casey's cellar door. The underlying failure has been Congress's timidity, its reluctance to press the administration to define the purposes of the covert war. It endorsed confusion because it did not want to know too much.

From its inception 30 months ago, the "contra" war has been variously explained. Sometimes the president said the aim was to stop Nicaragua from exporting revolution. Sometimes he said it was to make the Sandinists honor their democratic promises. All the while, the contra insurgents recruited by the CIA loudly proclaimed it as their purpose to overthrow the Managua regime.

Congress not only tolerated this ambiguity but seemed to prefer it to any disturbing clarity. It did not want to endorse a commitment

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Good News in a Slowdown

The U.S. economy's rapid expansion over the winter has now begun to slow down, and that is a decidedly good thing. The expansion is decelerating as fast as it can, with a little luck, sustain at least into next year. This is the meaning of the outpouring of government statistics over the past few days. The economic forecast is now for a 10-percent chance of sunshine and light breezes through the autumn. As people in Washington are apt to say, President Reagan's luck is holding.

Inflation and interest rates remain the chief concerns, and both are still too high for stability over the longer term — say, through 1985. The producer price index, which measures inflation at the wholesale level, now suggests an annual rate around 6 percent, compared with less than 1 percent over the 1983 calendar year. But retail sales have been dropping recently and reducing inflationary pressures.

Industrial production rose less rapidly in March than in the previous two months, but it kept rising. Perhaps it is more illuminating to say that U.S. industrial production is now higher than it has ever been. In answer to lamentations about the alleged deindustrialization of America, you might note that industrial production, measured in physical output of goods, materials and energy, is running at twice the level of 20 years ago. And most

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Libya and the Embassy Attack

The shooting at St. James's Square is but another episode in Colonel [Moamer] Qadhafi's long battle against Libyans who oppose his regime from abroad. In April 1980, he issued a "final warning," asking them to return immediately "under the threat of liquidation." The warning was far from being a friendly one: Several Libyan dissidents had already been assassinated in Rome, Bonn and London.

The Libyan leader's behavior was especially surprising because he had only rarely used terror as a weapon against his opposition, which he said consisted of "small groups with no real influence." It is true that there are Libyan opposition groups in other countries, but it is generally believed that they represent no tangible threat to the Tripoli regime.

What does threaten the regime is the population's disenchantment with a government that is more concerned with its leader's "permanent revolution" than with the interests of the people. The business class is also beginning to complain; its privileges have been called into question by the "people's committees." There is unease in the army as well.

In any case, nothing can justify the illegal attacks against Libyan opposition abroad.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Necessary Aid for Grenada

President Reagan has proposed a generous package of economic assistance for Grenada. The administration clearly is persuaded that this kind of support would undergird whatever new government comes to power in elections planned sometime before the end of this year.

A total of \$57.2 million would be provided under this program. The largest single amount, \$19 million, would be used to help complete the new airport at Point Salines that was begun

— *The Times* (London).

### On the Frozen-Embryo Baby

We understand sterile couples' desire to have children, but it must be stressed that not everything one desires is right and not even scientific progress can make it so. What matters most is not that a child is obtained, but that it is obtained in a human manner.

— *L'Osservatore Romano* (Vatican City).

### FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Confused Reports From Turkey

VIENNA — Two widely differing accounts have reached here concerning the situation in Turkey. According to statements issued by the Young Turk party, the second and third army corps, that is to say, the troops in Adrianople and Salonica, are thoroughly in accord and are decided to march on Constantinople to reinstate Hilmy Pasha to destroy once and for all the leaders of the latest "coup d'état" in front of Yildiz Kiosk. Another version, coming from the Porte, is to the effect that all is quiet, that the government is totally unconcerned, and that all danger is over. Sensational and alarmist flysheets are, for the sake of gain, being constantly published in Constantinople.

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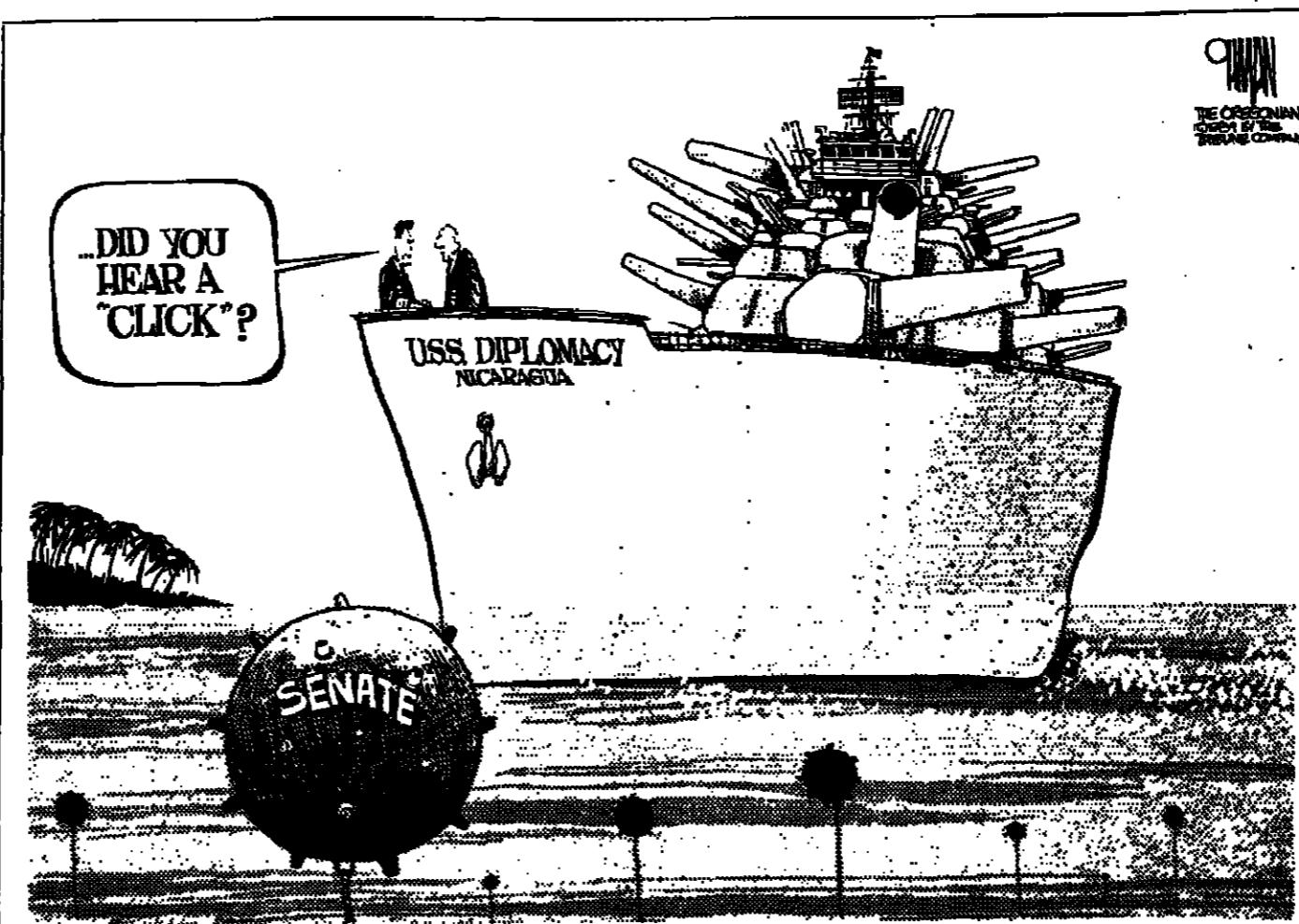
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## What Does America Want From Nicaragua?

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Try as we might, we cannot make Central America go away. The latest episode is the stuff of spy novels: small boats manned by CIA-backed soldiers-of-fortune dropping mines into Nicaraguan harbors to block foreign shipping.

To some Americans this is simply just deserts for the Sandinist regime, which supports revolution in neighboring El Salvador. To others it is reminiscent of the worst days of Vietnam and Central Intelligence Agency abuses. But to Congress last week it was an outrage, even though the "contra" had made no secret of their mine-laying tactic.

The vehemence of congressional reaction to the CIA-sponsored events was partly the product of the way in which Washington does its business. Only shortly before, President Reagan had taken Congress to task for damaging U.S. policy in Lebanon. For once, Congress could rightly plead "not guilty" and take collective umbrage at the president's finger-wagging. So the revelation of CIA misdeeds in Nicaragua was catnip to bruised egos; votes cascaded in condemnation.

However, there was more, and it was captured by a strongly worded protest from Senator Barry Goldwater, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee: "For the life of me," said the Arizona Republican, "I don't see how we are going to explain it."

The dilemma lies in those attempts at explanation. As a nation the United States has not made up its collective mind about what it wants from Nicaragua and what it is prepared to do for it.

The Sandinist regime is the first to survive in Central America with attitudes that are essentially hostile to the United States. It also is the first to accept significant doses of Cuban and East-bloc military aid. And there is little debate in the United States that the extension of Soviet and Cuban influence from Nicaragua throughout the isthmus (or into Mexico) would be harmful to U.S. interests.

Should Soviet bases spring up, or Cuban advisers begin proliferating, there is unlikely to be strong opposition in the United States to the concerns expressed and acted on by this or any other administration.

Less clear is what the Sandinists are playing in El Salvador's guerrilla war, and the extent to which that conflict would continue if the commandante in Managua took a hands-off attitude. The U.S. military role in Honduras is

### And what is it willing to pay to get it?

neighborhood that is organized internally in ways they do not like?

Americans have tended to debate the finer details at the expense of these larger questions — that is, whether the Sandinists are hard-core Marxist-Leninists or only leftists still developing a political center of gravity. Indeed, most Americans' attitudes on this are conditioned on what they are prepared to do about their conclusions.

Yet the logic of the larger questions is compelling. If as a society, Americans are not prepared to stomach leftist revolutions in Central America, then there seems no alternative to military action.

Assuming that the contra cannot do the job — and competent military wisdom holds out little prospect of their overthrowing the regime in Managua — then direct U.S. military intervention would be needed to fulfill U.S. ambitions for Nicaragua's internal development.

Before dismissing that viewpoint and its logic out of hand, recall how deeply preoccupied Americans have been with Cuba for a quarter-century, and how no U.S. administration has been able to grapple with the implications of simply accepting President Fidel Castro, even without his revolutionary works within the region and beyond.

By contrast, if the American people are prepared to see the nature of Nicaragua's political and social organization as a secondary question, then the scope of the problem changes. U.S. goals become more modest: to end direct Sandinist support of revolution in neighboring countries, to reduce the size of its military and to gain its abstention from military involvement with the Russians, Cubans and their East-bloc friends.

In accepting these more limited objectives, U.S. tactics also would change. In particular, the role of the contra would be reduced to gaining the attention of the Sandinists — a goal that, arguably, has long since been achieved. Indeed, in this regard, contra activities were dwarfed by the signal sent by the U.S. invasion of Grenada. American efforts could then be focused on promoting the development of a security framework for the region that would offer Nicaragua incentives (economic aid) and penalties (economic isolation and uncertainties about U.S. military behavior) to limit its revolution to one country.

This security-oriented approach could prove to be illusory. The Sandinists might be incapable of restraint. The complexities of any security framework could confound the best efforts of the Central American states or outsiders such as Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, the so-called Contadora states. Or the Cubans could find ways of defeating regional efforts through the back door.

However, the fact is that the United States has yet to try this more limited and more feasible alternative. There is much to fault in the administration's policy toward Nicaragua, including CIA-sponsored minelaying that is too narrow a measure to achieve any realistic goal and too wide for congressional opinion and America's good name abroad.

At the same time, however, the nation has not yet faced or resolved the critical conundrum in Central America: What kinds of regimes is it prepared to tolerate, even if they act only within their own countries? Until the American people and their leaders face up to that question, they will be plagued with more of the recent silliness — or worse.

The writer, a senior fellow at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, was lead consultant to the Kissinger commission on Central America. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Reducing Korean Tensions Is a Job for Koreans

By Han Sung-Joo

SEOUL — The Korean question undoubtedly will come up when President Reagan visits China next week — as it has come up several times this year among Chinese, Japanese and American leaders. But all of this should not obscure the main problem. If tension is to be reduced, the two Koreas must come to a better understanding between themselves.

Mr. Reagan and his Chinese hosts will be looking for issues on which they can agree and will find they have a common outlook toward the Korean peninsula. They would both like to see tension there reduced, and each would like to establish some kind of official relationship with the other Korea. And both want to continue Soviet influence in the area.

But the Americans and the Chinese should be wary of trying to do too much and should focus on creating a climate for improved relations between the two Koreas. In particular, they should do what they can to facilitate South Korean relations with the People's Republic of China and with the Soviet Union, while also advancing North Korean relations with Japan and the United States.

The Chinese have shown some interest in a North Korean proposal for tripartite talks involving both Koreas and the United States. This is a bad

idea. Indeed, no multilateral talk on the Korean question would be practical at this time, whether it were among three, four, five or six countries.

The interested powers would not be able to agree on which countries should be invited or what should be talked about. Even if they could be deadlock from the start by the conflicting interests of the participants.

Pyongyang's proposal for tripartite talks essentially for the United States and North Korea to negotiate the withdrawal of American troops from the peninsula. Pyongyang must have had several motives in making the proposal. At a minimum, it is a diplomatic effort to improve North Korea's image, which was tarnished badly by its alleged involvement in the bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma, in October, in which 17 members of the South Korean government were killed. Pyongyang may also be bowing to Chinese pressure to be more accommodating toward the North Koreans.

The Reagan administration has said it prefers a four-party conference of the two Koreas, the United States and China. But it is highly unlikely that such a meeting can be held in the face of strong objections by the Soviet Union. And even if it could, the Chinese may not have enough leverage to guarantee cooperation by the North Koreans.

A five-party meeting in which both China and the Soviet Union participated would be equally, if not more, difficult to manage. The Soviet Union and China are struggling as it is to resolve the differences in their relationship and they would not want

to lock horns over Korea. Their rivalry could overshadow all other issues and weaken the Communist position in a conference. Besides, a five-party conference would lack symmetry.

Finally, Japan has apparently suggested a six-party conference in which it too would participate. The problem here is that some people may ask why Japan should participate, since it has no formal military arrangement with either Korea.

In the end, the Korean question is essentially an issue between the two Koreas — and both can speak for themselves. A multilateral conference arranged by the major powers might have made sense in the 1950s, but not today. The two Koreas should arrange to talk between themselves — and only then, if they agree, should invite other powers to participate.

That is the only way to move the Korean diplomatic logjam. The major powers can help by improving relations with both Koreas. That has already begun, and it deserves encouragement. The climate is not yet suited to a multilateral conference.

The writer is a professor of political science and director of the Asian Research Center at Korey University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## For Iraq, One Taboo

### Remains

By Leonard S. Spector

WASHINGTON — Iraq's use of lethal chemical weapons — nerve agents, mustard gas and possibly mycotoxins — in its war against Iran recalls its recent efforts to acquire the technological base for another weapon of inhuman destructiveness: the atomic bomb.

Although Iraq's nuclear program was effectively halted when Israel destroyed the French-supplied Osirak reactor outside Baghdad in June 1981, Iraq's resort to chemical weapons contains several important warnings about the spread of nuclear arms to that country and suggests possible new nuclear dangers there.

In using chemical agents, Iraq appears to have violated its obligations under the Geneva Protocol prohibiting the "use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases."

Iraq is also party to a convention prohibiting the manufacture of nuclear arms, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Prior to the Israeli raid, France and Italy cited this fact to justify sales of sensitive nuclear equipment and material to Iraq. Had the Iraqi program proceeded, the principal barrier to its building the bomb would have been its treaty pledge not to do so — a fragile assurance in light of what is now known about Baghdad's disregard of the Geneva chemical warfare pact.

While this may not lead one to endorse Israel's military strike, Iraq's action does strongly vindicate the U.S. policy of combining reliance on the nonproliferation treaty with intensive diplomatic efforts to halt sales of sensitive nuclear commodities to customers in volatile regions.

Iraq's use of chemical weapons in a high visibility conventional war has also brushed aside the moral taboo against using these armaments that has prevailed, with a few exceptions, since World War I. This should be sobering for those who hope the "nuclear taboo" that has evolved since World War II would be an effective constraint on the use of nuclear arms by regional powers. Judging by Iraq's behavior, the only guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons when such nations are fighting for survival is their nonavailability.

For possible new dangers, the Soviet Union has just announced that it will sell Iraq a nuclear power plant — technology it has also promised Libya and Syria. The facility will not provide direct access to material for nuclear weapons.

However, Iraq might eventually be able to extract it from the reactor's spent fuel using a "hot cell" reportedly supplied by Italy (the Italians deny the hot cell can be used that way) — unless the Russians insist on tough controls. A hot cell is a heavily shielded laboratory in which radioactive material can be handled safely.

There are reports that the Russians may have given Iraq mycotoxins or helped it manufacture them. The Russians have long categorized such agents, along with nuclear armaments, as "weapons of mass destruction." So the new information raises questions as to whether the Soviet nuclear nonproliferation stance may also waver.

Of more immediate concern is the possibility that Iraq might now have just enough of the highly enriched uranium fuel originally supplied by France for Osirak to manufacture a nuclear weapon — especially if this material is combined with a smaller amount of similar fuel previously supplied by the Soviet Union for Iraq's IRT-2000 research reactor.

Faced with the prospect of an overwhelming Iranian onslaught, Iraqi leaders might seriously consider that taking this material and threatening Tehran with even a single untested nuclear weapon would be worth trying. Equally troubling is the possibility that the material could fall into less responsible hands should an eventual Iranian victory trigger a political free-for-all in Baghdad.

Neither Iraq's now uncertain nonproliferation pledges nor periodic inspections of the material by the International Atomic Energy Agency (whose inspectors Iraq kept from visiting Osirak for six months in 1980-81) appear to be adequate safeguards.

The only sure protection against these dangers is for France to seek the removal of the Osirak fuel from Iraq for temporary safekeeping elsewhere. Though this may be diplomatically awkward, France, as one of Iraq's major arms suppliers, has sufficient inducements at hand to succeed.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## LETTERS

### Shavian Deities

Regarding "Transforming the Face of Opera" (Weekend, April 6):

For the  
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## SCIENCE

## The Shrinking 'Hour': Critics Assail 'Assembly Line' Therapy

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Of all the elements that set the therapy hour apart from other human encounters, one of the most obvious—and least-discussed—is its time limit.

An increasing number of therapists, both here and in Europe, are coming to question the wisdom of the fixed length of the therapeutic hour. At the same time, a trend toward shortened sessions and assembly-line scheduling has been the object of sharp criticism. Some critics see money-making as the motive rather than care for the patient.

Dr. Judd Marmor, a former president of the American Psychiatric Association, described the trend as "destructive to some patients."

In an earlier criticism that stands out as one of the few wide-ranging, open airings of the issue, Ralph Greensohn wrote in the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*: "It is obvious that taking patient after patient on an assembly-line schedule is an act of hostility, subtle and unconscious though it might be. There is a degree of hurtfulness in ending every hour, but the assembly-line method adds an unnecessary element of degradation to the patient."

The issue takes on added weight in light of the prevalence of therapy that occurs just once a week. In classical analysis, with sessions four or five times a week, unfinished business can readily be resumed the next day, but the once-a-week client does not have that luxury. And in either case, the critics say, the pressures of time deprive the patient of that most prized commodity, the therapist's attention.

Many patients may feel short-changed by the increasingly common hurried pace of therapy. For more and more therapists, particularly psychoanalysts in urban centers, the hour has been shrinking: what used to be a standard 50-minute "hour" is just 45 minutes.

Whatever its length, the time limit of the session is a parameter that the patient is supposed to accept as a condition of coming into

therapy, not something to negotiate, like fees or scheduling. Still, in the view of some observers, the time limit can be a hidden source of tension, a silent drag on the effectiveness of therapy.

For the patient, complaints about the restrictions imposed by the therapeutic hour fall into that complicated world of psychotherapy in which very little is ever what it seems to be on the surface.

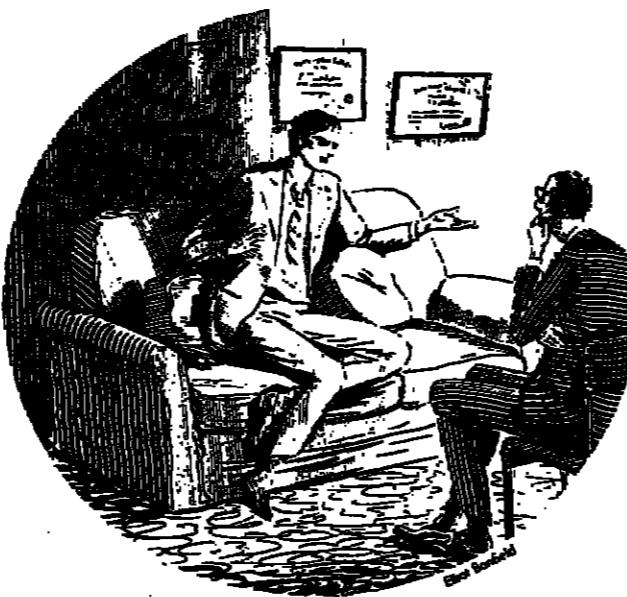
Whatever its actual length, the conventional session follows a more-or-less standard progression in the view of many therapists interviewed. It tends to move methodically from amenities (often pregnant with meaning for the trained therapist) through a buildup of emotion and insight and then into a culmination and decompression. That progression seems to embody a spontaneous natural pace for therapy.

Such formulaic descriptions of the therapy sessions, of course, are idealized versions, distilled from observations of thousands of hours with hundreds of patients. A session on any specific day for a given patient will unfold with its own pacing.

The sequence also applies, in the main, to insight-oriented therapies, where the interchange between patient and therapist is relatively unstructured. Approaches like behavior therapy, where the therapist's role is more directive, fit the model well.

THE therapeutic hour evolved as a convenience for the therapist, according to Dr. Marmor. "In his early days, Freud had nothing but time on his hands," he said. "He had the time for extended, leisurely sessions. Once when the composer Mahler came to town, Freud treated him in a single, marathon session."

"As he got busier, Freud made the standard hour 50 minutes," Dr. Marmor continued. "He believed a therapist should not take notes during the session, so he would make his notes during the 10 minutes between clients. That 50-minute hour, with 10-minute breaks, became the convention in the early days of psychoanalysis."



The shrinking of the 50-minute hour to 45 minutes, Dr. Marmor said, is an American innovation, "in the spirit of time-saving and efficiency."

Many therapists who see patients for 45-minute schedules take two sessions back-to-back, and then take a 15-minute break, a practice that allows both convenient scheduling on the quarter hour and fitting in an extra patient or two a day. Dr. Marmor feels that such a schedule gives the therapist sufficient breaks to reflect and recover from client to client.

But some therapists are not even leaving themselves that 15-minute break, and Dr. Marmor does not approve of that practice.

Hans Strupp, distinguished professor of psychology at Vanderbilt University, who has done much research on psychotherapy, agrees.

"Seeing more than two people back-to-back is an enormous human demand on the therapist," he said. "I don't see how anyone can function very well this way by the end of the day."

A charge made against therapists who schedule shorter sessions is an

ing to one training analyst. "The worst thing though is not the pace itself but when the analyst can't be honest with himself about his own motives. It's hypocrisy, not scheduling per se, that undermines the treatment," he added.

Many therapists interviewed, though, feel the criticisms are overdrawn.

"In defense of the assembly line scheduling, it must be said that there is a tremendous amount of variation from therapist to therapist in the scheduling that suits each best," according to one therapist who schedules some of his patients back to back. "There may be some people who can do it without shortchanging their clients."

Apart from the issues raised by shortening the session and running sessions one after the other without break, there is concern over the inflexibility of these sessions.

"Some have advocated open-ended hours, letting an agitated person have longer if he needs it," Dr. Marmor said. "But when you schedule patients tightly, you cheat someone else. So the hour ends on time, regardless." The person in the waiting room may be agitated, too, and may view being left there with his turmoil as a rejection or an act of carelessness.

Perhaps the most celebrated rebel against the standard psychoanalytic hour was Jacques Lacan, the late French psychoanalyst whose unorthodox approaches to therapy have had a strong influence on the family therapy movement, on the spread of clinical hypnosis and on short-term therapy.

According to John Muller, a psychologist at the Austin Riggs Center who is co-author of "Lacan and Language" (International Universities Press), Lacan lost his membership in the International Psychoanalytic Society in part over the issue of how the hour should be ended.

"There's a real question of the therapist's psychological availability to each patient when he schedules back to back all day," according to Muller.

In a crucial essay in 1953, Lacan made the radical proposal that a therapy session should not end ac-

cording to the time on the clock, but rather according to the rhythms of a given session.

Lacan and those who follow him today have put that principle into practice. Lacan would schedule patients so that there were always three or four in the waiting room, and sessions varied in length from five minutes to an hour or more if needed, although most were under 20 minutes.

HERE are several thousand therapists in Europe, particularly in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy, as well as in South America, who follow Lacan's lead in flexible endings, according to Dr. Francois Peraldi, a Lacanian psychoanalyst in Montreal.

Lacan pointed out that ending the session punctuates what has just occurred, much as a period ends a sentence. Rather than letting that "punctuation" occur randomly, as the clock dictates, Lacan proposed that the therapist end the session at a moment that underscores what has transpired in the treatment.

"Some have advocated open-ended hours, letting an agitated person have longer if he needs it," Dr. Marmor said. "But when you schedule patients tightly, you cheat someone else. So the hour ends on time, regardless." The person in the waiting room may be agitated, too, and may view being left there with his turmoil as a rejection or an act of carelessness.

Perhaps the greatest damage from nonstop scheduling in the view of some is that the feelings it may arouse are rarely dealt with openly between therapist and patient.

"There's a real question of the therapist's psychological availability to each patient when he schedules back to back all day," according to Muller.

In a crucial essay in 1953, Lacan made the radical proposal that a therapy session should not end ac-

## Space Test Will Check Part of Einstein Theory

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Scientists are testing part of Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity in a \$130-million experiment they say could one day help propel man to the far reaches of the universe. The experiment, by the government and Stanford University researchers, will test the view propounded by Einstein in 1916 that gravity bends time in space. Ultimately, it may help man build a spaceship capable of reaching distant galaxies.

"I consider this the most challenging test we'll undertake in this millennium," said Professor Frank McDonald, chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "For the first time, NASA will have gone out to check one of the fundamental forces in nature."

The project, which the NASA budget has supported for the last 20 years, is called Gravity Probe B. It is scheduled to be conducted in an orbiting satellite in 1990, preceded by a 1988 test in the space shuttle. The experiment will test only the part of Einstein's general theory called "gravitomagnetism," which holds that moving masses, like the Earth, generate a field of gravity that can distort, or "curve," the field of gravity aboard an orbiting space vehicle. If "gravitomagnetism" is proven, then scientists will have some evidence that gravity can make time pass at different speeds in space, relative to time on Earth.

"To check gravitomagnetism, we've built special gyroscopes that work with spinning quartz balls that are believed to be the roundest objects ever made on Earth," Francis Everitt, a Stanford physicist, said in a telephone interview.

"The idea now is to first build a low gravity environment for the gyroscopes aboard the shuttle, and later, placing the gyroscopes in their own spacecraft for the final experiment," he said.

Scientists will measure the gravitomagnetic force with four 3-inch gyroscopes spinning inside a lead balloon with walls the thickness of aluminum foil. The gyroscopes, spinning at zero gravity, will be aimed for a year at a fixed reference point—the star Rigel. At the end of that time, sensors will measure whether the mass of the Earth, rotating beneath the satellite, has veered the gyroscopes off the aiming point by the amount Einstein's theory says it should.

The result of such experiments will go a long way toward helping scientists understand whether time passes in space the way we understand it to pass on Earth. Eventually, they may also unlock the secrets of attaining speeds near that of light. Scientists theorize that spaceships will have to travel near the speed of light for astronauts to travel beyond the galaxy.

But even if the Stanford-NASA experiment fails to reach such lofty ends, Dr. Everitt and Dr. McDonald expect it to yield a technological bonanza.

"In doing this experiment, we've been forced to invent a drag-free satellite, create an exceedingly low magnetic field, and to fabricate the roundest ball in the world," said Dr. Everitt, whose colleagues at Stanford developed the idea for the experiment and then got NASA to back them financially.

## CURRENTS

## Study Reaffirms Link Between Mental Illness and Moon

NEW YORK (AP) — A study of 4,000 mentally ill patients over nearly two decades indicates that the disease's severity varies with the motions of the sun and moon, with psychotics showing their most bizarre behavior when the moon is full, a psychiatrist says.

The study found that at the time of full moon — especially in the summer and fall — psychotic mental patients display their most inappropriate appearance and strongest irrational fears, said Dr. Charles Mirabile, of the Institute of Living in Hartford, Connecticut.

Poets have long speculated about the effect of the moon. Shakespeare spoke of people becoming "ools by heavenly compulsion," and the poet John Milton wrote of "moonstruck madness." The word "lunacy" itself comes from the Latin word for the moon, luna.

"It has been recognized for some time that patients with mood disturbances tend to become ill during particular seasons of the year," but the new research suggests "that seasonal effects are much more pervasive than has generally been realized," Dr. Mirabile said at a symposium of the Institute for Child Development Research. He said the 4,000 patients were observed daily for more than 18 years.

## Arctic Pollution Is Laid to Soviets

NEW YORK (UPI) — Arctic haze, a reddish cloud of pollution that hovers over the North Pole in winter, is primarily caused by industrial pollution from the Soviet Union, an eight-year-long study has concluded.

The pollution extends from Alaska eastward to Norway — about half of the circumference of the polar ice cap — and is suspended from ground level to as high as 25,000 feet from November through April, according to a report in *Natural History*, published by the American Museum of Natural History.

"I am convinced that, due to air flow patterns and other factors, the major source of the pollutants in the arctic haze is the Soviet Union," said Kenneth Rahn, a research professor at the school of oceanography of the University of Rhode Island. Europe and England are the next largest sources of the pollution, he said. North American countries contribute little because of air flow patterns. The study, conducted with Glenn Shaw, an atmospheric physicist at the University of Alaska, began in 1976 and was funded by the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research.

## Life With Smokers Found Unhealthy

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Statistics on western Pennsylvania women who died in the mid-1970s indicate that it is unhealthy to live or work with a cigarette smoker, according to a study published in the *Western Journal of Medicine*.

Gus H. Miller of Edinboro, director of a nonprofit group, Studies on Smoking, said his study of 537

women who died in Erie County in 1975 and 1976 showed that non-smoking wives whose husbands smoked died of cancer at nearly twice the rate of nonsmoking wives whose husbands did not smoke.

In addition, he said, the statistics show that nonsmoking wives who worked outside the home and thus could have been exposed to cigarette smoke elsewhere, also had a higher incidence of cancer than nonsmoking wives who remained at home where no one smoked.

## Laser Treatment Aids in Fertility

CAMBRIDGE, England (AP) — Thirty British women who had been unable to conceive became pregnant within three months of having laser treatment for cancer of the cervix, a physician reports.

Dr. John Hare, a consultant in obstetrics and gynecology at Hinchinbrooke Hospital in Huntingdon, near here, said the women had all been treated with lasers for a pre-malignant form of cancer of the cervix.

"It would be virtually impossible to statistically prove this improvement in fertility, but it does seem to be there," he told a meeting of the British Medical Association. "What the mechanism for this may be remains a mystery."

He speculated that infertile women's bodies contain antibodies to male sperm that prevent conception. "With the laser, we may be destroying the area of the cervix which is producing these antibodies," he said.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Scientists exploring the Mediterranean Sea bottom off Israel have found a 6,000-year-old wood and stone structure that may be one of the earliest man-made wells, a University of Haifa scientist says.

"None of the islands in the Pacific plate have this kind of rotation," she said. "Basically, we've thrown out all the old tectonic models that we have on how the Philippine Sea was formed, and we've been forced to build our own."



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WALL STREET WATCH

U.S. Stocks Are Cheaper  
But May Not Be Bargains

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

**I**s Wall Street cheap again? Unfortunately for investors, the problem with stocks is that when they look cheap, often they get a lot cheaper. And for real bargains you have to shop around. Even the other side of the street.

That is what investors worldwide did when U.S. equities exploded in the bull market that began in August of 1982. They started shopping on other stock exchanges as Wall Street prices soared.

Since last summer — no secret to those who failed to take profits — American stocks have cheapened. According to the U.S. Stock Market Index compiled by Geneva-based Capital International SA, Wall Street has given back about a tenth of the 57-percent gain run up in the bull market's initial charge through last June.

Wall Street's 52-percent advance off the August 1982 bottom compares with a 43-percent gain since then for Capital International's World Index, which includes all the 19 major exchanges. In the same period, through March, Capital International's index of stock markets in Europe and the Far East has surged 59 percent, with the European component ahead 39 percent.

In 1984's first quarter, while Wall Street dropped about 5 percent, European exchanges advanced close to 9 percent. Moreover, Japan has been "strongly outperforming" U.S. equities the last nine months, noted Nilly Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, which makes statistical surveys of world stock markets and tracks valuations of 1,600 companies worldwide.

"Wall Street has become steadily more attractive as stock prices there have fallen," she added. "Now it appears more reasonably valued than anywhere, with the exception of Holland and Germany. And the main attraction in the U.S. is that high-quality companies are the ones selling at the most attractive valuations."

Mrs. Sikorsky cited the case of IBM, with a price/earnings ratio slightly below 11 based on estimated 1984 profit. That is the current average multiple for all U.S. stocks, she said, and compares with average P/E's of 12½ times earnings in Europe and 29 times for Japanese equities.

"As for the smaller, more speculative American companies, many are growing extremely fast yet have suffered price corrections of 30 to 40 percent," she pointed out. "This puts them at relatively more attractive P/E's than they have been at for a long time."

But as a warning to investors, Mrs. Sikorsky concluded: "No stock market anywhere except Germany looks cheap now compared with bond yields. It's dangerous to ignore returns attainable in bond markets when looking at equity markets around the world."

Jean-Michel Détroyat, who heads Détroyat Associates, a Paris investment research firm that focuses on French and European companies but watches Wall Street, is more convinced that U.S. stocks are undervalued relative to other world markets.

"But that doesn't mean the background for higher U.S. stock prices is there," he said. "Perhaps by the second half of this year we'll see impetus for Wall Street as interest rates go down with the expansion slowing and the Fed forges policies that might undercut the Reagan administration in its re-election bid."

"Yet now, blue chips look extremely cheap — and with very little risk," he observed.

Besides IBM, he mentioned the autos, noting that General Motors and Chrysler are selling at P/E's of around 4 on this year's earnings. Neither does he see risk for food stocks like Campbell Soup and Carnation, nor McDonald's in the restaurant group. All these stocks are historically cheap, he said.

Mr. Détroyat also noted that while the "investment community is cold on high-tech stocks, with their high growth rates, they really can't be ignored." He said he would feel much more comfortable about starting up a high-technology mutual fund than he would have a year ago.

Favorites he mentioned are Telerate, Quotron Systems, Applied Magnetics, Cipher Data, Xidex and Seagate.

A third area the firm researches on Wall Street is the oil-service industry, but analyst Isabelle Verellen, who recently attended an investment conference on the group in New Orleans, is not very excited about the stocks.

"Although rig business for the industry has picked up, pricing

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on April 18, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	5	D.M.	FR.	ILL.	Swr.	SLR.	Yen
Amsterdam	5.945	4.23	3.648	11.25	5.923	13.25	122.84
Basel (Sfr)	5.425	20.475	6.625	3.005	18.108	24.66	24.63
Frankfurt	5.245	3.749	5.245	1.614	5.245	1.695	1.777
Milan (Lira)	5.205	—	5.205	2.058	5.205	2.111	2.111
Milan (Lira)	5.205	2.319.90	518.18	200.03	547.91	20.244	745.20
Milan (Lira)	5.205	2.319.75	518.18	200.03	547.91	20.244	745.20
Paris	5.125	—	5.125	1.646	5.125	1.695	1.695
Paris	5.125	1.419.2	2.645	1.233.13	2.764	54.179	2.188
Tokyo	5.125	319.21	51.75	27.44	51.75	30.74	224.70
Zurich	5.105	2.168	5.105	2.045	5.105	2.111	102.5
Paris	5.125	2.316	5.125	2.132	5.125	2.187	1.695
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## Japan to Give Foreigners 'Enhanced' Access to Its Financial Markets, Sprinkel Says

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan soon will give foreign banks and other financial institutions "enhanced opportunities" to do business there, a long-sought privilege that could "over time" lead to a surging yen, says Beryl Sprinkel, the undersecretary of the Treasury for financial affairs.

Mr. Sprinkel said Tuesday that he expected "some announcements soon" by the Japanese government. But, he cautioned, "they believe in a step-by-step process."

U.S. officials believe they have opened the first stage of a significant internationalization of Japanese financial and capital markets. In separate statements or briefings, the two governments said progress had been made in a number of areas.



Beryl Sprinkel

The United States has been pressing Japan to liberalize its financial markets to make them compatible with the country's status as the second industrial power in the non-Communist world. Specifically, Washington wants Tokyo to open financial markets to foreigners and to make the yen an international currency.

Mr. Sprinkel said his approach had been twofold: to create an environment in which the demand for yen would increase.

Mr. Sprinkel evaluated the progress made by the task force in two days of talks that ended yesterday at a meeting May 21 in Rome.

First, "substantial improvements in current conditions" will be made relating to "access" to the Japanese capital market by banks and other financial institutions.

In the future, he said, these institutions not only will have more opportunities to get into Japan, but also will be able to operate "in a more transparent regulatory environment."

Second, the talks regarding liberalization of the Japanese domestic capital market were less productive. But there was "some progress" that Mr. Sprinkel appeared to hope soon would be broadened. Here, the United States wants Japan to soften restrictions on interest rates to make investment in Japan more attractive.

They see the success of our own markets," Mr. Sprinkel said at a press conference, "and they are very smart people. I think they are moving to the point of view that greater freedom of capital markets will also be to their advantage, and will help discharge the obligation of the second strongest nation to the rest of us."

On the third level, the least progress was made in what Mr. Sprinkel said was the most critical issue: the internationalization of the yen. If the yen were internationalized, more trade would be denominated in it. Central banks would hold more yen in their reserves.

To internationalize the yen, the United States asked the Japanese to establish "a truly free Euro-yen market." But Mr. Sprinkel said that Japan's Ministry of Finance, represented in the talks by Vice Minister Tomomatsu Oba, has not yet agreed.

"If the yen is to assume its proper role as the currency of the world's second most important economy, then there must be further progress in this area of a fundamental nature. We are hopeful that the Ministry of Finance will give this area further consideration

in the next few weeks prior to the drafting of a report to the ministers," Mr. Sprinkel said.

The United States has long complained that the yen is too cheap, giving Japan an extra advantage in trade competition against U.S. goods. If a better yen-dollar relationship existed, some experts believe, many of the causes for the trade tensions between the two countries would be eliminated.

But not all agree that the yen-dollar relationship is that important. For example, a New York Federal Reserve Bank analysis last month argued that "the dollar is too strong, but the yen is not particularly weak."

Nonetheless, there is a pervasive view within the Reagan administration that these steps would in fact contribute to the strengthening of the yen.

### MONTGOMERY FINANCIAL FUND LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the first annual general meeting of the above company will be held in the offices of Cayman Corporate Services Ltd., 3rd floor, first home tower, British American Building, Grand Cayman of 2300 p.m. on May 15, 1984 when the following ordinary and special business will be transacted:

1. To receive and consider the report of the directors and the financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1983.

2. To receive and consider the report of the investment manager or his representative.

3. To declare a dividend.

4. To ratify all acts of the previous directors up to the time of the A.G.M.

5. To transact any other business which may be properly transacted at an annual general meeting.

And the following special business:

To consider proposed U.K. legislation regarding "distributor status" and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"Resolved, that Cayman Corporate Services Ltd., the company secretary be instructed to seek legal and accountancy advice concerning distributor status under proposed U.K. tax legislation."

A member is entitled to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

The meeting will be held at the offices of Cayman Corporate Services Ltd., P.O. Box 1062, Grand Cayman, B.W.I. not less than forty eight (48) hours prior to the date appointed for the meeting. Bearer shareholders must present their certificates to the chairman of the meeting on the day.

Dated 13th day of April, 1984

By order of the Board  
Cayman Corporate Services Ltd.,  
Secretary.

## Are U.S. Stocks a Bargain?

(Continued from Page 9)

of services has not," she said, "and Wall Street has already anticipated the turnaround in activity." Issues she cited as "least expensive" in the group are Sedco, Halliburton and Schlumberger — a stock that noted has gone up 20 percent since December.

Peter Stevens, research director at M&G M&G, said the market is relatively comfortable owning quality stocks, "We can't see getting hurt in them, and are looking for the opportunity to sell them fairly soon at higher prices."

Longer term, into 1985 after the presidential election, he thinks U.S. equities could "rally strongly in the second stage of the bull market."

This assumes, he said, that by then "uncertainties" such as action on the budget deficit are cleared up, along with interest rates declining as the economy slows.

"At that stage we would see Wall Street offering very good opportunities compared with other world markets," he added, noting that the Dutch stock market has soared 70 percent since September 1982, and he thinks it still looks more attractive.

Mr. Stevens said the only sector on Wall Street where the bank has added to holdings this year has been the oil-service industry. "It looks like we'll be holding on to them and maybe make more commitments."

The opposite view is held by Otto Husi, head of the investment policy committee at Banca del Gottardo in Lugano, Switzerland. "Our skepticism about Wall Street is over the long term," he said. "Measures taken after the election to cut the deficit and resolve fiscal problems will hurt the stock market by reducing federal expenditures and slowing the economy even further."

Mr. Husi's strategy is to sell U.S.

equities into the rally he sees ahead as interest rates come down in the next several months. He plans to cut back by one-third the bank's present 35 to 40 percent Wall Street weighting, which is down from 50 percent three years ago.

"Right now on Wall Street we feel relatively comfortable owning quality stocks," he said. "We can't see getting hurt in them, and are looking for the opportunity to sell them fairly soon at higher prices."

He said the bank's biggest holding is in IBM, with General Electric, Quaker Oats, J.C. Penney, R.J. Reynolds and CSX the other issues most recently accumulated.

### Unit of Peugeot to Issue 4.32 Million New Shares

Reuters

PARIS — Peugeot SA said Wednesday that its Automobiles Peugeot subsidiary will seek authorization to raise its capital to 1.90 billion francs (\$220 million), from the current 1.47 million francs, through the issuance of 4.32 million 100-franc shares. The issue price has yet to be fixed.

At a meeting May 2, the company will also seek authorization in principle to raise its capital limit to three billion francs in one or more stages.

### Dome, Citibank in Debt Pact

Reuters

CALGARY, Alberta — Dome Petroleum Ltd. said Tuesday that it had agreed on payment of its \$1.17-billion debt to the Citibank lender group. Under the terms of the accord, Dome must make principal payments deferred when Dome presented a debt-rescheduling plan on Dec. 1, 1983.

### THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY

(Société anonyme in liquidation)

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen  
Commercial Register: Section B No. 8927

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY, Société anonyme in liquidation, will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on April 27th, 1984, at 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matter:

— Interim report on the progress of the liquidation procedure.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either in himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 27th, 1984, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.  
14 Rue Aldringen,  
LUXEMBOURG.  
The Liquidator.

Once there was a company named Universal Match Corporation. We grew and diversified until our name no longer reflected our operations. So we kept our initials and changed our name to UniDynamics.

**UniDynamics**  
Then we expanded into higher technologies and pared non-technical businesses. Today, approaching potential. That's why we're introducing our new name—UniDynamics—and NYSE symbol, UD.

## EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited

### INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND Audited results for 1983 (31 December)

(This information is historical and is not necessarily indicative of future results.)

#### % change in unit price

USS DM SFR STLG

**Dollar Income Fund**  
(Short Term 'A' Unit)

+ 9.57 +27.05 +19.73 +21.85

**Mixed Currency Income Fund**  
(Short Term 'B' Unit)

+ 0.11 +14.86 + 8.64 +11.33

**Eurobond Fund**  
(Long Term Unit)

+ 4.99 +20.46 +14.71 +16.71

The long term record for the Eurobond Fund is:

- over the last three years (per annum)
- over the last eight years (per annum)

No subscriptions can be received on the basis of this advertisement. Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the current explanatory memorandum supplemented by the latest available annual report and the latest available semi-annual report if published thereafter.

To EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,  
EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.  
□ Please send me a copy of the International Income Fund 1983 Annual Report and Explanatory Memorandum.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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**EBC TRUST COMPANY (JERSEY) LIMITED**  
EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands  
Tel: (0534) 36331 Telex: 4192089  
Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited  
28-34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

(Continued on P. 10)

Working to build technology strengths in electronics, specialty materials and automation, the new UniDynamics is expanding its market niches in aerospace, defense, transportation, electronic retailing and automated manufacturing. At the same time, we're strengthening management, enhancing productivity, and sharing expertise among our businesses.

The new UniDynamics. A dynamic company worth watching. For a copy of our annual report, write our Chairman and Chief Executive, H. Ridgely Bullock, UniDynamics Corporation, High Ridge Park, P.O. Box 1090, Stamford, CT 06904.



**UniDynamics**

## Income Growth Narrows in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Personal income in the United States rose a relatively modest 0.5 percent in March, compared with 0.7 percent in February, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday. The report was viewed as an indication that the economy is slowing somewhat after its rapid pace of growth at the start of the year.

Personal income rose \$13.9 billion in March to an annual rate of \$2.94 trillion, according to seasonally-adjusted figures. This was the smallest monthly rise since last August.

In January, income rose a record 1.6 percent, according to revised figures. In February the increase was 0.7 percent.

The figures also showed a higher level of spending in March. Personal consumption expenditures rose \$9.7 billion, compared with a \$2.7-billion decline in February.

Most of the March spending increase was in services, including utilities. Purchases of durable goods declined \$3.9 billion after a February decline of \$11.2 billion. Purchases of non-durable goods declined \$4.5 billion in March after falling \$10.1 billion in February.

Retail sales are included in this reduced spending on goods. The government reported earlier that retail sales had declined 2.2 percent in March.

Manufacturing payrolls increased \$1.8 billion in March, compared with a \$3.8-billion rise in February, according to the report.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Texaco Offers Anti-Takeover Plan

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc., which recently spent more than \$10 billion to buy another large oil company and almost \$1.3 billion to ward off a potential takeover threat, has asked its shareholders to adopt a series of anti-takeover measures.

Texaco said the proposals were not aimed at any specific overtures but were "being recommended in order to assure fair treatment of the company's stockholders in takeover situations."

The strategy, aimed at making it more difficult and time-consuming to try to take over Texaco, were presented Tuesday in a proxy statement mailed to shareholders in preparation for the company's annual meeting, scheduled for May 25 in Dallas.

In February, Texaco completed a \$10.13-billion purchase of Getty Oil Co. in what was then the largest merger in U.S. history. Standard Oil Co. of California is now seeking federal approval to buy Gulf Corp. for \$13.3 billion.

In March, Texaco defused speculation that it was the target of a

takeover bid by paying \$1.28 billion to buy back 9.9 percent of its stock that had been accumulated by the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas.

Texaco recommended Tuesday that its shareholders approve measures to:

- Stagger the terms of its 13 board members, who are now elected annually, so that it would take at least two years to gain control of a majority of the board's seats.

- Propose requiring an 80-percent margin of approval, rather than a simple majority, to remove a director and also proposed other procedural obstacles to a hostile suitor seeking representation on the board.

- Create roadblocks to so-called "two-tier" takeover offers, by which a corporate suitor would pay cash to acquire a controlling interest in Texaco and then buy the remaining shares under less desirable terms. The company's proposed "fair price amendment"

- would require either approval of an offer by shareholders with 80 percent of the voting stock, or approval of a majority of independent

members of the Texaco board, or would set a formula for a minimum price for an offer.

The amendment is designed to encourage a suitor to negotiate a takeover with the board.

In its proxy statement, Texaco noted that its proposed takeover defense could deprive shareholders of possible profits and could allow a minority of shareholders to block a merger sought by a majority.

## Texaco Issues Eurobond

Texaco is issuing a \$500-million, 10-year convertible Eurobond with a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and priced at par, Reuters reported Wednesday from London, quoting the lead manager, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Last month Texaco increased to \$1 billion a convertible \$800-million Eurobond. The terms of the new issue Wednesday are the same except for the coupon: the earlier 11 1/2-percent bond was the largest dollar convertible ever.

The bond, with a conversion price of \$50, is guaranteed by Texaco and is being issued through a subsidiary, Texaco Capital N.V.

## Sears to Market AT&amp;T Systems

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. plans to distribute its business communications systems nationally through Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s business systems centers, the companies have announced. Sears already markets AT&T's residential telephones.

The new equipment, known as Merlin, is designed for small businesses and was introduced last October. It should be available at Sears' 58 business centers beginning in June, the companies said Tuesday.

The two models available are designed to handle two to four lines and can connect up to 10 telephones. The companies said Sears service technicians will handle installation and repairs.

AT&T's telephones are manufactured by Western Electric, its manufacturing division, and distributed through its marketing division, known as AT&T Information Systems.

## Siemens and Intel Planning Microprocessor Project

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Siemens AG, the West German electronics giant, plans to announce next week details of a joint venture with Intel Corp. to develop a new version of an advanced Intel microprocessor.

Siemens officials acknowledged the agreement with the California-based semiconductor maker but declined to provide details. They would not comment on a report by Electronic News, a U.S. trade paper, that Siemens plans to invest as much as \$80 million in the project over five years.

The project involves developing an improved version of Intel's iAPX 432 microprocessor. A microprocessor is a microchip or, as in this case, a set of chips that essentially acts as the nerve center of a minicomputer or microcomputer.

The complex "architecture" of the 432 has created snags that have stalled widespread acceptance of the chip, industry analysts say.

Siemens' funds will allow Intel,

in which International Business Machines Corp. has a 20-percent stake, to keep the program alive without diverting large sums from other projects.

For Siemens, the project is in line with an effort to develop expertise in the most advanced chip technology through collaboration with other companies. "Siemens seems to be very committed to catching up," said Malcolm Penn, a London-based analyst for Dataquest Inc., the Cupertino, California, re-

search firm.

Siemens already has cooperative agreements with Intel, including one that allows the West German company to produce Intel's highly successful 8086 microprocessor.

Siemens also is cooperating with N.V. Philips of the Netherlands in research into microelectronics and new semiconducting materials.

## BL Says It Had Operating Profit

Reuters

LONDON — BL PLC announced Wednesday an operating profit of \$4.1 million (\$5.8 million) for last year, its first such profit since 1978. The figure compared with an operating loss of £123.8 million for 1982.

BL, which is 99.7-percent owned by the British government, had a pretax loss of £67.1 million, a narrowing from a loss of £222.7 million in 1982. The group said its sales in Britain rose to £1.94 billion from £1.62 billion.

Overseas sales revenue was little changed at £1.49 billion. Demand for Leyland vehicles and Land Rovers remained depressed, BL said.

In the luxury division, Jaguar Cars Ltd., profit before tax and interest was £55 million, an increase of £40 million from 1982.

## Reuters Weighs Data Venture With Mercury

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Reuters Ltd. and Mercury Communications Ltd. said Wednesday that they are studying opportunities for cooperation in transmission of financial information.

Reuters, the electronic financial news and data service, had been discussing the purchase of a stake in Mercury, a fledgling British telecommunications company. But those talks ended last week.

Analysis said the transaction, which includes joint research and development efforts, was likely to hasten a shakeout among the more than 50 companies that make private branch exchange, or PBX, equipment. Last June, International Business Machines Corp. made a similar investment in Rola Corp., a major PBX maker in Santa Clara, California.

The affiliation with Wang, which calls for an initial purchase price of \$89 million, appeared likely to raise Intecom's standing in the crowded PBX field, and to give it a major competitive edge in selling equipment to the thousands of offices that use Wang equipment. "This is something we always felt we had to do," said Richard L. Henander, Intecom's vice president for finance.

Wang, which makes word processors and other office equipment, also said Tuesday that earnings rose 35.3 percent in its third fiscal quarter, ended March 31. They totaled \$49.8 million, or 34 cents a share, up from \$36.8 million, or 28 cents a share. Sales jumped 38 percent, to \$543.5 million, from \$394 million.

Intecom said that revenues for the first quarter rose 61 percent, to \$21 million, from \$13 million, but that earnings dropped to \$556,000, from \$1.3 million in 1983, when it had a \$574,000 tax credit.

Wang is based in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Intecom is in suburban Dallas.

## Wang to Buy Up to 30% Of Intecom

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wang Laboratories has announced an agreement to buy as much as 30 percent of Intecom, a maker of communications and switching equipment, in an effort to increase Wang's telecommunications offerings for the office market.

Analysis said the transaction, which includes joint research and development efforts, was likely to hasten a shakeout among the more than 50 companies that make private branch exchange, or PBX, equipment. Last June, International Business Machines Corp. made a similar investment in Rola Corp., a major PBX maker in Santa Clara, California.

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Wang is based in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Intecom is in suburban Dallas.

## COMPANY NOTES

## ICI Chairman Says Higher Profit Likely

Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, which will announce 1984 first-quarter results next week, expects higher profits and profits in the near future, the company chairman, John Harvey-Jones, said Wednesday at the annual meeting.

He reminded shareholders that, when he announced 1983 results at the end of February, he had said that ICI started well in 1984. The company reported pretax 1983 profit of £619 million (\$866.6 million) on volume of £8.26 billion, more than doubling its 1982 pretax profit of £259 million on volume of £7.36 billion.

## Bowater Set For Gamble On Spin-Off

(Continued from Page 9)

pany have questioned why Bowater is dropping the most profitable of its businesses just as a strong recovery in the North American paper industry could be expected to lift earnings.

For the answer, the company points to the heavy capital spending needed to fuel North American operations — about \$450 million over the next three years, including \$250 million to modernize the huge plant at Calhoun, Tennessee. "It's not that we couldn't have provided it, but it would have been a strain," Mr. Lenton said.

Bowater is guessing that Wall Street, which it sees as more sympathetic than London capital markets to the needs of heavy industry, will provide the new American company with a greater opportunity to obtain the financing it needs. "It's a fact where the more sympathetic home is, and it's on Wall Street," Mr. Lenton said.

The Bowater issue has created substantial interest on Wall Street. "Technically, this is a very strong company, of some substance and stature in terms of its position in the market," said Larry Ross, a paper industry analyst with PaineWebber in New York.

Mr. Ross and others point out that most of Bowater's paper operations are in the South, where lower costs and faster-growing trees have taken business from the once-dominant Canadian mills. Indeed, Bowater has taken a loss of about \$44 million to cover the sale of its money-losing mill in Newfoundland. Its two Southern plants supply about 20 percent of the growing Sun Belt newsprint market, and 8.6 percent of the U.S. total. Analysts expect that domestic newsprint demand will grow about 5 percent this year.

But the new company will depend on a highly cyclical business. For example, a slump in the first half of 1983 negated an improvement in Bowater's nonpaper operations in Britain. Though the new company stands to gain market share from International Paper's retreat from paper production, analysts say that there is little hope for long-term growth for the overall market.

Bowater Industries, as the new version of the British company will be called, may have more growth potential, especially given its freedom from the obligation to support North America's capital requirements. Operating income more than doubled last year, to \$75 million, after a series of sluggish years.

Bowater became one of Britain's largest industrial companies in the 1920s, primarily through its domestic newsprint production. But as paper-making shifted to Canada and then the Southern United States, production in Britain slumped. Now, two plant closings and many layoffs later, paper and pulp production account for only 14 percent of revenues outside North America. Bowater's original business, British newsprint production, accounts for only 4 percent.

Packaging products made up 22 percent of 1983 revenues, and tissue papers, produced in a venture with Scott Paper Co., 23 percent of other businesses, including a profitable freight-services operation and the building products group, accounted for 41 percent.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

## Public Affairs Manager

Brussels

Monsanto is on the move. Last year was our most successful ever in Europe with a major contributor being our growing agricultural herbicide business. In less than a decade we have zipped up the world ranking of agrochemical producers to become one of the top three. Maintaining business leadership means a high public profile. Effective communications with farmers, consumers, governmental regulators, advisors and key opinion formers is a must today and essential for tomorrow as we develop new agricultural, animal and human health care products and technologies including genetic engineering. To meet this challenge, we are strengthening our communications efforts. We seek an experienced and creative public affairs professional capable of managing pan-European communications programmes. The successful candidate will probably be: □ 30-40 years old with 8-10 years public relations background; □ previous governmental affairs experience within the food, agricultural or pharmaceutical sectors; □ a creative/accurate writer with proven media relations skills; □ previous international experience; □ fluency in written and spoken English and fluent spoken French or German. This is a key position within our international Public Affairs network and is based at the company's Europe-Africa area headquarters in Brussels.

We offer an attractive salary and benefits package, including substantial assistance with relocation.

If you welcome and enjoy a stimulating and challenging environment where professionalism and ability is recognised, please send full personal and career details to: L. Borrill, Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe S.A., avenue de Tervueren 270-272, box 1, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium.

Monsanto

## Deputy division manager

Saudi Arabia

SODEXHO an international catering group of 18,000 employees in 40 countries, is looking for a deputy division manager for one of its divisions in Saudi Arabia.

The ideal candidate should be: □ age 30-35 years, □ amic-english bilingual, french a plus, □ MBA graduate or equivalent, □ minimum 3 years experience at a senior management level in a services company in the middle east - Saudi Arabia a plus, □ able to manage large number of multinational personnel, □ broad experience in contracts managements, general management and in financial/personnel administration, □ this is a prospective position for a top career.

Interested candidates are requested to send their C.V. with photograph and full address to Michel GAY, Personnel Manager, C/O Abbar & Zainy SODEXHO, P.O. Box 41491, Riyadh 11521, Saudi Arabia. All applications will be treated confidentially.



## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires an

## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT in the

## MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Executive Assistants are primarily responsible for liaison with Amnesty International's groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns and recommend new actions on behalf of prisoners.

Fluent Arabic and English are essential, French would be useful. Executive Assistants must be able to type.

Salary: £246.00 per annum (index-linked)

For a detailed job specification and application form send a large envelope to Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Eastern Street, London EC1A 4AJ or ring 01 233 1771.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 24 May 1984.

Interested candidates should send resumes to:

Mr. Fred Hansen, Assistant Director

Box 241 (NAIROBI)

Amnesty International Regional Housing Office APO, New York 09675 United States

## A LEADING TRADING CO. IN THE ELECTRICAL &amp; LIGHTING FIELD

## REQUIRES FOR ITS U.A.E. OPERATIONS

## A BRANCH MANAGER AND/OR SALES MANAGER

## THE POSITION:

— To establish and follow up contacts with potential clients and be in charge of a team of salesmen.

— To report to the area manager.

## THE CANDIDATE:

— In his late thirties with a sound successful experience in sales, preferably in the area.

— Very good working knowledge of English and Arabic.

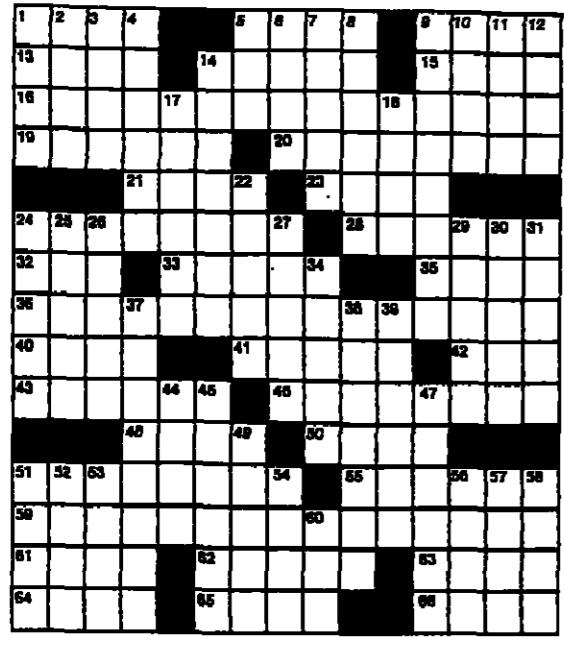
— Relevant education background.

## THE CONDITIONS:

— An annual income depending on qualifications, plus housing and transportation facilities.

— Career prospects if successful.

Candidates are requested to send a handwritten letter of application together with detailed C.V. and photo to:



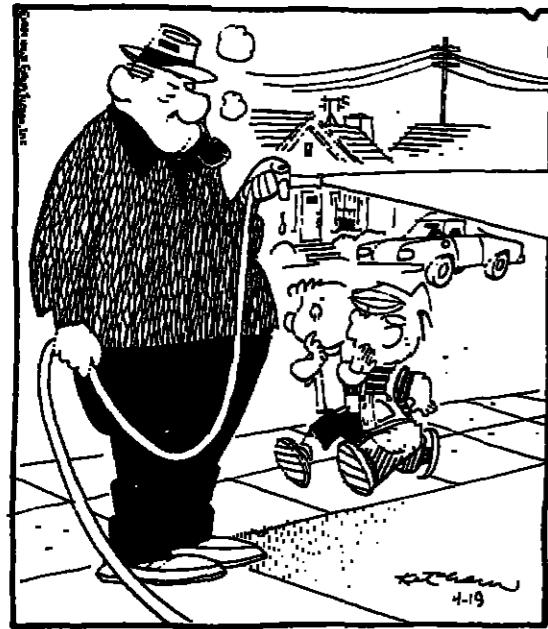
**ACROSS**

- 1 Late Italian statesman
- 5 Wings for
- 9 Hugh Capet, Louis XV et al.
- 13 Mighty mite
- 14 Stuffs
- 15 — Rubik, inventor of a cube
- 16 With 36 and 59 Across, parody on an adage
- 19 Farmed astronomer: 1571-1630
- 20 Turkey in Asia
- 21 Let forth
- 23 Menilite
- 24 Some cocktails
- 28 Bottled of Verdini's Ermanni
- 32 U.N. labor arm
- 33 Of birth
- 35 Place west of Nod
- 36 See 16 Across
- 40 Ancient strongbox
- 41 Singer John
- 42 A modern Caesar
- 43 Troutlike fish
- 46 nondrafted soldier
- 48 Yegg's take
- 50 Famed round-the-world flier

**51 Marginal note**  
**55 "When I was twenty":**  
**Houseman**  
**59 See 16 Across**  
**61 Fourth of HOMES**  
**62 He wrote "The Hollow Men"**  
**63 Director Clair**  
**64 News**  
**65 Cancel**  
**66 Procyon, e.g.**  
**DOWN**  
**1 Lone Ranger's disguise**  
**2 County in Neb.**  
**3 Frolle**  
**4 Short-order dish**  
**5 Kennedy abbr.**  
**6 Refrain strains**  
**7 — acids**  
**8 Emulate**  
**9 Harriman**  
**10 Tubman**  
**11 Russian grain center**  
**12 Crucifix letters**  
**13 Far East**  
**14 Resembling a keel**  
**17 Child born on June 1**  
**18 Catchall abbr.**  
**22 What All held thrice**  
**24 He had a golden touch**  
**25 Clock adjunct**  
**26 Philosopher Josiah: 1855-1916**  
**27 One of the furs**  
**29 That is, to Tiberius**  
**30 Make new knot**  
**31 Battery terminal**  
**34 " . . . dog barks": Shak.**  
**37 Defeated decisively**  
**38 Retailer's jubilant sign**  
**39 Marriages**  
**44 "Welcome to Altman film"**  
**45 No longer immaculate**  
**47 Makeup mishaps**  
**49 Tutu material**  
**51 Twits**  
**52 King mackerel**  
**53 — apparent**  
**54 Drudge**  
**56 Mad as — hen**  
**57 Barrie dog**  
**58 He's a hue man**  
**60 Darius III, to Alexander**

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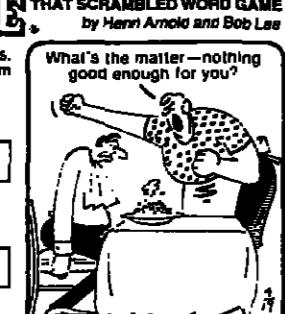
### DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Harry Arnold and Bob Lee

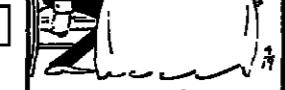
Unscramble these four Jumbles. Each Jumble is made of four square words, to form four ordinary words.

**RUHYR**

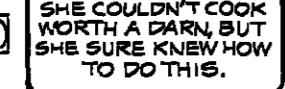


**SINEA**

**NINTTE**



**INDOOM**



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday 5 Jumbles NERVY CHAFF ZIGZAG ENCORE

Answer What you might do if you try to paint a girl in the nude—FREEZE

### WEATHER

**EUROPE** HIGH LOW HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 12 54 25 45 25 45

Athens 12 54 7 45 21 28

Berlin 12 54 24 45 24 45

Brussels 13 53 23 34 23 34

Budapest 16 41 7 34 10 30

Copenhagen 10 56 24 36 24 36

Dublin 11 52 8 32 8 41

Edinburgh 11 52 8 32 8 41

Frankfurt 11 52 4 32 4 32

Geneva 10 52 4 32 4 32

Helsinki 12 54 23 34 23 34

Las Palmas 22 72 17 63 17 63

Lisbon 12 52 12 35 12 35

Ljubljana 12 52 12 35 12 35

Madrid 10 52 12 35 12 35

Milan 10 52 12 35 12 35

Moscow 10 52 12 35 12 35

Munich 8 48 12 35 12 35

Nice 17 63 9 28 9 28

Oslo 10 52 12 35 12 35

Prague 10 52 12 35 12 35

Berlin 5 41 12 35 12 35

Stockholm 9 48 12 35 12 35

Strasbourg 12 54 12 35 12 35

Venice 10 52 12 35 12 35

Vienna 12 54 12 35 12 35

Warsaw 12 54 12 35 12 35

Zurich 8 46 12 35 12 35

**AFRICA** HIGH LOW HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Aigues 12 52 12 35 12 35

Algiers 12 52 12 35 12 35

Asmara 12 52 12 35 12 35

Casablanca 12 52 12 35 12 35

Cape Town 12 52 12 35 12 35

Cassala 12 52 12 35 12 35

Harare 12 52 12 35 12 35

Johannesburg 12 52 12 35 12 35

Kimberly 12 52 12 35 12 35

Port Elizabeth 12 52 12 35 12 35

Windhoek 12 52 12 35 12 35

**LATIN AMERICA** HIGH LOW HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Buenos Aires 12 52 12 35 12 35

Lima 12 52 12 35 12 35

Mexico City 12 52 12 35 12 35

Porto Alegre 12 52 12 35 12 35

Sao Paulo 12 52 12 35 12 35

**NORTH AMERICA** HIGH LOW HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Akron 12 52 12 35 12 35

Albuquerque 12 52 12 35 12 35

Asheville 12 52 12 35 12 35

Baltimore 12 52 12 35 12 35

Bethesda 12 52 12 35 12 35

Boise 12 52 12 35 12 35

Boston 12 52 12 35 12 35

Calgary 12 52 12 35 12 35

Chicago 12 52 12 35 12 35

Cincinnati 12 52 12 35 12 35

Colorado Springs 12 52 12 35 12 35

Des Moines 12 52 12 35 12 35

Detroit 12 52 12 35 12 35

Florida 12 52 12 35 12 35

Hartford 12 52 12 35 12 35

Houston 12 52 12 35 12 35

Indianapolis 12 52 12 35 12 35

Intercity 12 52 12 35 12 35

Jackson 12 52 12 35 12 35

Kansas City 12 52 12 35 12 35

Las Vegas 12 52 12 35 12 35

Los Angeles 12 52 12 35 12 35

Montreal 12 52 12 35



